APPENDIX A

METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The number of people in a given area is one of the most relevant statistics available. Population is the basis of all per capita rates: death, income, alcoholism, labor force participation, unemployment, etc. Population is widely used for resource allocation: state and federal revenue sharing; planning and budgeting, etc; and for studies of many types – policy impact studies, market studies, traffic studies, etc. Owing to the cost and difficulty of performing a complete census, concrete population figures are only available once every ten years.[15/] Yet population information is needed on an annual basis if not more frequently.

Population estimation is less costly than taking a yearly census. Instead of a precise count, an estimate is produced which represents a 'best judgement' as to the current levels of population in the state and its sub-areas. These estimates are based upon the movements of 'indicator data' which are presumed to move in concordance with the number of people in a given area. Common indicators are births, deaths, school enrollment, automobile registrations, number of tax returns/exemptions, number employed/unemployed, private telephone stations, etc.

In Alaska, very little 'good' indicator data exists. The change from election districts to census divisions has precluded the use of a great deal of indicator data – just as the switch to 1980 census areas will make obsolete much data from the 1970's. Many areas of Alaska lack a developed road system – making the automobile registration data *not* universally applicable. In areas with large subsistence populations, tax returns do not reflect the true population size. Employment data must also be used with great care. The beginning or conclusion of CETA or other employment grants, for instance, may significantly alter employment levels in an area. And in the Barrow–North Slope census division 3,000 petroleum workers (36 percent of the official 1978 Barrow–North Slope population estimate) commute more than 300 or even 600 miles to their homes in other areas on a weekly basis.

It should be stressed that the techniques utilized in 1978 are not immutable. New data sources and new techniques are continuously being researched, tested, and refined. Results from the 1980 census will answer many questions and provide a new basis for estimates and projections to be made in the 1980's.

1978 Population Estimates Approach

The 1978 population estimates for Alaska have been developed using a three stage approach. In the first stage, a preliminary Alaska state total estimate is produced. During the second stage, various methods are used to apportion this preliminary state total among the 29 Alaska census divisions. The purpose of the third and final stage is to bring to bear as much information as possible (such as special census results) into the production of a revised set of census division estimates. These estimates are designed to reflect the best and most up-to-date information available concerning each census division.

15/ Congress has mandated a 5 year census be carried out; but as of this writing the 5 year census has not been funded.

Stage 1 Techniques

The primary product of stage one is a 1978 total resident population estimate. This number includes both civilian and military residents of Alaska and carries a definition identical to that used in the 1970 census. The resident population figure which is later divided into census divisions is based upon four estimating techniques. Three of these four methods are based primarily upon changes in the level of Total Non-Agricultural Wage and Salary Employment. The four methods used to produce the total population figure are: Employment Censal Ratio method, 1977–1978 Employment/Population ratio, the Component Method II, and an employment based regression method. Each of the four methods provides a slightly different outlook on Alaska's population size.

1) Employment Censal Ratio Method (1970–1978)

This method is based upon the assumption that the net civilian population growth between 1970 and 1978 has occurred in proportion to net change in employment over that same period. For this method, population changes are assumed to occur at a constant rate per worker. Civilian population data are handled separately because military station strength figures do not seem to respond to local economics, and also because actual counts of military population are available for each base and station.

2) Employment – Population Ratio Method (1977–1978)

This method is much like the preceding method. The difference is that this method is benchmarked to the 1977 Alaska Department of Labor Population estimate, whereas the former estimate is grounded upon the 1970 census count. This method assumes that estimated 1977 population levels are correct and that the ratio of total civilians to workers remained constant between 1977 and 1978. It is assumed that compensating social factors have offset the effects of one another to a large extent.

3) Employment Regression Method

In developing the Regression Method equation, annual Department of Labor population estimates from 1966 to 1977 were regressed with eleven years of employment data to calculate the population multiplier of employment which was then used with 1978 employment data to estimate the population level.

4) Component Method II

The Component Method II was developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. At each ten year census, population is tabulated by one year age groups (i.e. the number of individuals less than one year of age, age one, age two, age three...). Using these age breakdowns, the size of the school age population (ages 6 through 14) is totaled. The 1970 school enrollment figure is divided by the school age population and the proportion of children in school results. For the purpose of making later estimates, this proportion is assumed to remain constant.

Assuming that no deaths or migration occur, the school age population (ages 6 through 14) of 1971 would be composed of the children who were ages 5 through 13 at the time of the 1970 census. Similarly the school age population of 1972 would be comprised of children who were between 4 and 12 years.

The Component Method II measures migration by subtracting the expected school enrollment from the actual school enrollment. If there are more students than expected, then in-migration is inferred and a migration rate is developed using the ratio of school age population to total civilian population. Births are added to the population, deaths are subtracted, and reported military data is used to account for those in uniformed active duty service.

One of the weaknesses of this method is that it is only sensitive to migration involving children of primary school age. Many migrants to Alaska and especially those who came seeking pipeline work did not bring children.

Stage II Techniques

The purpose of Stage II is to allocate the Alaska total population determined in Stage I among the 29 census divisions. Census division (or sub-state area) estimates are primarily established using a combination of four methods. These are: the employment censal ratio method; the employment/population ratio method; the ratio-correlation method; and the registered voter method. Since the two 'change in employment' methods have already been described, only the ratio correlation and voter registration methods will be described in the narrative for Stage II.

Ratio-correlation Method

The ratio-correlation method relates changes in each census division's share of Alaska's population to the change in each division's share of state births and deaths. The 'ratios' of the ratio-correlation method are developed as follows: For the two most recent decennial censuses, one calculates the percentage of state population for each census division. For example, the 1960 Anchorage population was 82,833, and the total Alaska population was 226,167. Thus Anchorage comprised 37 percent of the state total in 1960. However in 1970, the Anchorage population was 126,333, and at that time the population of Alaska was 302,361. Thus in 1970, Anchorage represented 42 percent of Alaska's population. In other words, the Anchorage share of the Alaska population increased from 37 percent in 1960 to 42 percent in 1970. Hence the Anchorage share of Alaska population grew to 114 percent of its 1960 share.

Presented arithmetically:

$$\text{Anchorage Share of Alaska, 1970} = \frac{\text{Anchorage 1970}}{\text{Alaska 1970}} = \frac{126{,}333}{302{,}361} = 42\%$$

$$\text{Anchorage Share of Alaska, 1960} = \frac{\text{Anchorage 1960}}{\text{Alaska 1960}} = \frac{82{,}833}{226{,}167} = 37\%$$

$$\text{Percent change in the Anchorage Share of Alaska} = \frac{\dfrac{\text{Anchorage 1970}}{\text{Alaska 1970}}}{\dfrac{\text{Anchorage 1960}}{\text{Alaska 1960}}} = \frac{\dfrac{126{,}333}{302{,}361}}{\dfrac{82{,}833}{226{,}167}} = \frac{42\%}{37\%} = 114\%$$

Thus 114 percent is the ratio of change for Anchorage between the years 1960 and 1970. This means that the Anchorage share of Alaska population grew by 14 percent during the decade between 1960 and 1970.

The general formula for calculating population ratios between 1960 and 1970 can be expressed in this way:

For each census division:

$$\text{Ratio-of-Change (Census Division)} = \frac{\dfrac{\text{1970 population (Census Division)}}{\text{1970 population (Alaska)}}}{\dfrac{\text{1960 population (Census Division)}}{\text{1960 population (Alaska)}}}$$

Similar ratios of change are calculated for births by Census Division and for deaths by Census Division (Additional symptomatic data series are in use in other states; however, changes from election districts to census divisions and changes in variable definitions have reduced comparability of many of these sub-state areas).

As mentioned above, the Anchorage share of Alaska *population* increased to *114 percent of the 1960 level by 1970*. Similarly, the Anchorage share of Alaska *births* increased to 113 percent. While in Fairbanks, the share of *population* declined (by 17 percent) to 83 percent of their prior share of Alaska's population; the 1970 Fairbanks share of births remained at 100 percent of the 1960 levels.

Ratios of change for each census division are calculated for each of the three variables: population, births, and deaths. Then these observation points are run in a multiple regression to solve for the population ratios of change in terms of the birth and death ratios of change.

The regression equation is in the following form:

Population–Ratio (C.D.) = A + Birth–Ratio (C.D.) x B + Death–Ratio (C.D.) x C

where:
A = Y intercept
B = Birth rate factor
C = Death rate factor
(C.D.) means "for each census division"

The ratios of change fed to the multiple regression are based upon changes observed between the years 1960 and 1970, years chosen because they are decennial census years when very accurate population counts are available for the state and its sub-areas.

Although accurate state population data has only been available at ten year intervals, reliable birth and death counts are available by census division on a yearly basis. The aim of the ratio–correlation technique is to provide a means of allocating the state's population among census divisions using available indicator data series. By substituting the 1970 to 1978 birth and death ratios into the above regression equation, it is possible to solve for 1970–1978 population ratios, and to use these to apportion a 1978 control total population figure.

$$\text{Population–ratio (C.D.) } 1970-1978 = \frac{\frac{\text{Population (C.D.) 1978}}{\text{Population (Alaska) 1978}}}{\frac{\text{Population C.D.) 1970}}{\text{Population (Alaska) 1970}}}$$

Solving for the Population (C.D.) 1978:

Population (C.D.) 1978 =

$$\frac{\text{Population-ratio (C.D.) 1970–1978} \times \text{Population (Alaska) 1978} \times \text{Population (C.D.) 1970}}{\text{Population (Alaska) 1970}}$$

This calculation will result in a set of census division population estimates which do not quite total to the original control total. The final step of this procedure is to adjust the derived total to the control total by allocating the difference among the census divisions in proportion to the size of each estimate.

Voter Registration Method

The voter registration method is based upon the assumption that the proportion of Alaskans registered to vote in each census division is *relatively* constant across the state. This method allocates the preliminary total population estimates across the 29 census divisions in direct proportion to the number of voters registered in each census division.

Stage III Techniques

At this point we now have a preliminary state total population estimate and four separate sets of estimates which allocate this total among the 29 census divisions. To check and calibrate these estimates we have special census data for the Kenai–Cook Inlet and Seward census divisions. For comparison we also have the 1977 Department of Labor estimates, U.S. Bureau of Census estimates, and locally prepared estimates. A great deal of indicator data has also been gathered which allows further investigation into census divisions upon which various estimates have diverged. Indicators include: births, deaths, marriages, telephone hook-ups, motor vehicle registrations, school enrollments, employment data, voter registrations, vote returns, tax returns, etc.

The purpose of this third and final stage is to coordinate information from these diverse sources into one final set of Alaska population estimates by census division. The range of lifestyles and population densities found in Alaska cause many types of data such as motor vehicle registrations and telephone main stations to be *useful* in a census division like Anchorage but *useless* in a census division like Angoon. The tack of stage three is to isolate a few census divisions which may be estimated with a high degree of certainty, and to test the other methods in these high certainty divisions. As already mentioned, special census data were available for the Kenai–Cook Inlet and Seward census divisions.

Applicable data was found for Fairbanks, Anchorage, and Juneau so that reliable estimates could be prepared for these census divisions. Using special census results and these three firm estimates, it was possible to check and calibrate each of the four sets of estimates produced in stage two.

Basically, the final 1978 estimates are averages of the four calibrated methods. However, for Kenai–Cook Inlet and Seward census divisions special census data was used. The final estimates are rounded to the hundreds place. In certain cases it was judged that a particular census division should be rounded 'down' rather than 'up' or vice versa to reflect additional information which had not been taken into account.

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ALASKA MUNICIPALITIES AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
01 Aleutian Islands	Census Division	8,221	7,882	8,273			8,000	7,400
	Total of Places	1,463	1,734	1,889	2,029	2,508		
	King Cove	283	348	343	350	566		
	Saint Paul	478	540	588	350	550		
	Sand Point	360	429	448	529	773		
	Unalaska	342	417	510	800	619		
02 Anchorage	Census Division	126,385	161,018	179,865			185,500	179,800
	Borough	126,385	161,018	179,865		202,101		
	City	48,029	N/A	N/A	N/A			
03 Angoon	Census Division	503	844	791			600	900
	Total of Places	493	838	796	601	661		
	Angoon	400	706	664	500	527		
	Tenakee Springs	93	132	132	101	134		
04 Barrow--North Slope	Census Division	3,451	4,064	4,578			8,300	4,400
	Borough	3,451	4,064	4,578		8,187		
	Total of Places	3,027	3,598	3,774	2,765	4,155		
	Anaktuvuk Pass	99	160	167	175	173		
	Barrow	2,104	2,418	2,471	2,306	2,715		
	Kaktovik	123	147	192	134	192		
	Nuiqsut	–0–	25	26	150	182		
	Pt. Hope	386	425	464	N/A	464		
	Wainwright	315	423	454	N/A	429		
05 Bethel	Census Division	7,767	9,256	9,992			10,000	9,200
	City–Bethel	2,416	2,931	3,166	3,000	3,608		
	Total of Places	6,456	7,782	8,345	7,398	8,523		
	Akiachak	312	387	412	356	354		
	Akiak	184	179	196	195	192		
	Akolmiut	526	483	495	306	608		

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Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
05 Bethel (cont)	Atmautluak	–0–	128	136	147	186		
	Bethel	2,416	2,931	3,166	3,000	3,608		
	Chefornak	146	216	232	182	204		
	Eek	186	264	307	211	307		
	Goodnews Bay	218	241	245	245	248		
	Kwethluk	408	503	545	460	444		
	Mekoryuk	249	240	273	289	186		
	Napakiak	259	353	371	249	307		
	Napaskiak	188	231	249	224	215		
	Newtok	114	148	162	145	154		
	Nightmute	127	140	153	125	135		
	Platinum	57	78	73	59	58		
	Quinhagak	340	421	451	395	451		
	Toksook Bay	257	296	286	304	336		
	Tuluksak	195	205	227	204	231		
	Tununak	274	338	366	302	299		
06 Bristol Bay Borough	Census Division	1,147	1,311	1,313			1,400	1,300
	Borough	1,147	1,311	1,313		1,311		
07 Bristol Bay	Census Division	3,485	4,078	4,208			2,700	3,100
	Total of Places	2,487	2,960	3,095	3,291	3,218		
	Aleknagik	215	179	175	209	227		
	Clark's Point	95	95	88	35	98		
	Dillingham	914	1,160	1,207	1,326	1,360		
	Ekwok	103	118	111	103	111		
	Manokotak	214	234	250	263	250		
	New Stuyahok	216	294	306	296	297		
	Newhalen	88	99	105	204	105		
	Nondalton	184	219	224	207	226		
	Port Heiden	75	70	62	70	89		
	Togiak	383	492	567	578	455		
08 Cordova–McCarthy	Census Division	1,857	2,220	2,534			2,400	2,300
	City–Cordova	1,587	1,915	2,177	2,500	2,780		

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09 Fairbanks	Census Division	45,864	50,670	56,924			55,500	52,600
	Borough	45,864	50,670	56,924	64,000	66,222		
	City–Fairbanks	27,278	30,061	33,956		30,462		
	Total of Places	27,543	30,522	34,560		30,923		
	Fairbanks	27,278	30,061	33,956		30,462		
	North Pole	265	461	604		461		
10 Haines	Census Division	1,504	2,138	2,152			1,500	1,700
	City	683	965	974	1,366	1,366		
11 Juneau	Census Division	13,556	16,749	18,635			19,500	18,800
	City & Borough of	13,556	16,749	18,635	17,000	22,105		
12 Kenai–Cook Inlet	Census Division	14,250	16,059	19,105			22,300	22,300
	Kenai Peninsula Borough	14,250	16,059	19,105		25,281		
	Total of Places	6,331	7,534	8,700	10,676	10,547		
	Homer	1,083	1,527	1,612	4,700	2,055		
	Kachemak	76	79	98	N/A	151		
	Kenai	3,533	4,028	4,837	5,364	5,364		
	Seldovia	437	480	522	612	612		
	Soldotna	1,202	1,420	1,631	N/A	2,365		
13 Ketchikan	Census Division	10,041	10,918	11,481			12,600	10,400
	Borough	10,041	10,918	11,481	13,500	13,071		
	City–Ketchikan	6,994	7,527	7,719		8,293		
	Total of Places	7,129	7,648	7,846		8,565		
	Ketchikan	6,994	7,527	7,719		8,293		
	Saxman	135	121	127		272		

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Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
14 Kobuk	Census Division	4,048	4,549	4,913			5,300	4,600
	City–Kobuk	165	152	176	N/A	176		
	Total of Places	3,639	4,132	4,646	3,006	5,102		
	Ambler	176	258	273	N/A	273		
	Buckland	104	133	151	201	176		
	Deering	85	108	122	107	117		
	Kiana	278	306	347	N/A	331		
	Kivalina	188	254	263	N/A	227		
	Kobuk	165	152	176	N/A	176		
	Kotzebue	1,696	1,813	2,060	2,698	2,526		
	Noorvik	462	569	626	N/A	524		
	Selawik	429	476	554	N/A	554		
	Shungnak	56	63	74	N/A	198		
15 Kodiak	Census Division	9,409	9,343	10,079			9,600	9,300
	Borough	9,409	9,343	10,079		8,926		
	City–Kodiak	3,798	4,351	4,706	15,161	5,754		
	Total of Places	4,716	5,137	5,536	16,193	6,760		
	Akhiok	115	103	118	114	118		
	Kodiak	3,798	4,351	4,706	15,161	5,754		
	Larsen Bay	126	121	131	137	137		
	Old Harbor	290	213	224	330	342		
	Ouzinkie	160	117	125	200	177		
	Port Lions	227	232	232	251	232		
16 Kuskokwim	Census Division	2,306	2,782	2,967			2,700	3,000
	Total of Places	1,589	1,955	2,153	1,982	2,198		
	Aniak	205	276	302	380	355		
	Anvik	83	90	102	92	102		
	Chauthbaluk	100	121	128	120	119		
	Grayling	139	172	183	145	181		
	Holy Cross	199	256	302	300	302		
	Lower Kalskag	183	212	218	225	218		
	McGrath	279	341	382	300	382		

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Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
16 Kuskokwim (cont)	Nikolai	112	143	152	90	152		
	Shageluk	167	205	223	170	223		
	Upper Kalskag	122	139	161	160	164		
17 Matanuska–Susitna	Census Division	6,509	11,038	13,331			15,400	16,100
	Borough	6,509	11,038	13,331		20,360		
	Total of Places	1,585	2,430	3,071	2,259	4,765		
	Houston	69	131	114	400	440		
	Palmer	1,140	1,626	1,930	1,859	2,141		
	Wasilla	376	673	1,027	N/A	2,184		
18 Nome	Census Division	5,749	6,228	7,088			7,200	6,700
	City–Nome	2,357	2,512	2,542	2,500	2,892		
	Total of Places	5,477	5,920	6,636	6,166	6,893		
	Brevig Mission	123	158	194	139	194		
	Diomede	84	88	107	120	125		
	Elim	174	209	288	200	288		
	Gambell	372	398	447	409	447		
	Golovin	117	87	107	123	118		
	Koyuk	122	120	160	80	160		
	Nome	2,357	2,512	2,542	2,500	2,892		
	St. Michael	207	228	283	220	283		
	Savoonga	364	410	490	450	409		
	Shaktoolik	151	139	163	143	163		
	Shishmaref	267	322	384	360	353		
	Stebbins	231	275	336	300	326		
	Teller	220	220	258	232	258		
	Unalakleet	470	550	632	632	632		
	Wales	131	107	130	150	130		
	White Mountain	87	97	115	108	115		
19 Outer Ketchikan	Census Division	1,676	1,771	1,832			2,000	1,400
	Metlakatla	1,050	1,110	1,137	1,100	1,119		

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Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
20 Prince of Wales	Census Division	2,106	2,641	3,069			2,600	2,900
	Total of Places	729	1,124	1,394	1,045	1,336		
	Craig	272	501	587	475	587		
	Hydaburg	214	317	456	420	380		
	Kasaan	30	40	46	30	46		
	Klawock	213	266	305	120	323		
21 Seward	Census Division	2,336	3,123	3,071			3,100	3,000
	City	1,587	2,143	2,507	2,285	2,130		
22 Sitka	Census Division	6,109	6,111	7,357			7,200	7,700
	Borough	6,109	6,111	7,357		8,787		
	City–Sitka	6,073	6,073	7,216				
	Total of Places	6,109	6,111	7,267	N/A	N/A		
	Port Alexander	36	38	51	45	101		
	Sitka	6,073	6,073	7,216	N/A	N/A		
23 Skagway–Yakutat	Census Division	2,157	2,638	2,872			2,800	2,800
	Total of Places	1,746	2,125	2,336	2,616	2,633		
	Hoonah	748	843	861	950	1,093		
	Pelican	133	209	221	200	221		
	Skagway	675	834	954	914	877		
	Yakutat	190	239	300	552	442		
24 Southeast Fbks.	Census Division	4,179	4,595	5,369			5,300	5,300
	Delta Junction	703	838	1,107	900	892		
25 Upper Yukon	Census Division	1,282	1,385	1,607			1,200	1,600
	Total of Places	484	527	688	900	761		
	Eagle	36	44	62	200	124		
	Fort Yukon	448	483	626	700	637		

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ALASKA MUNICIPALITIES AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

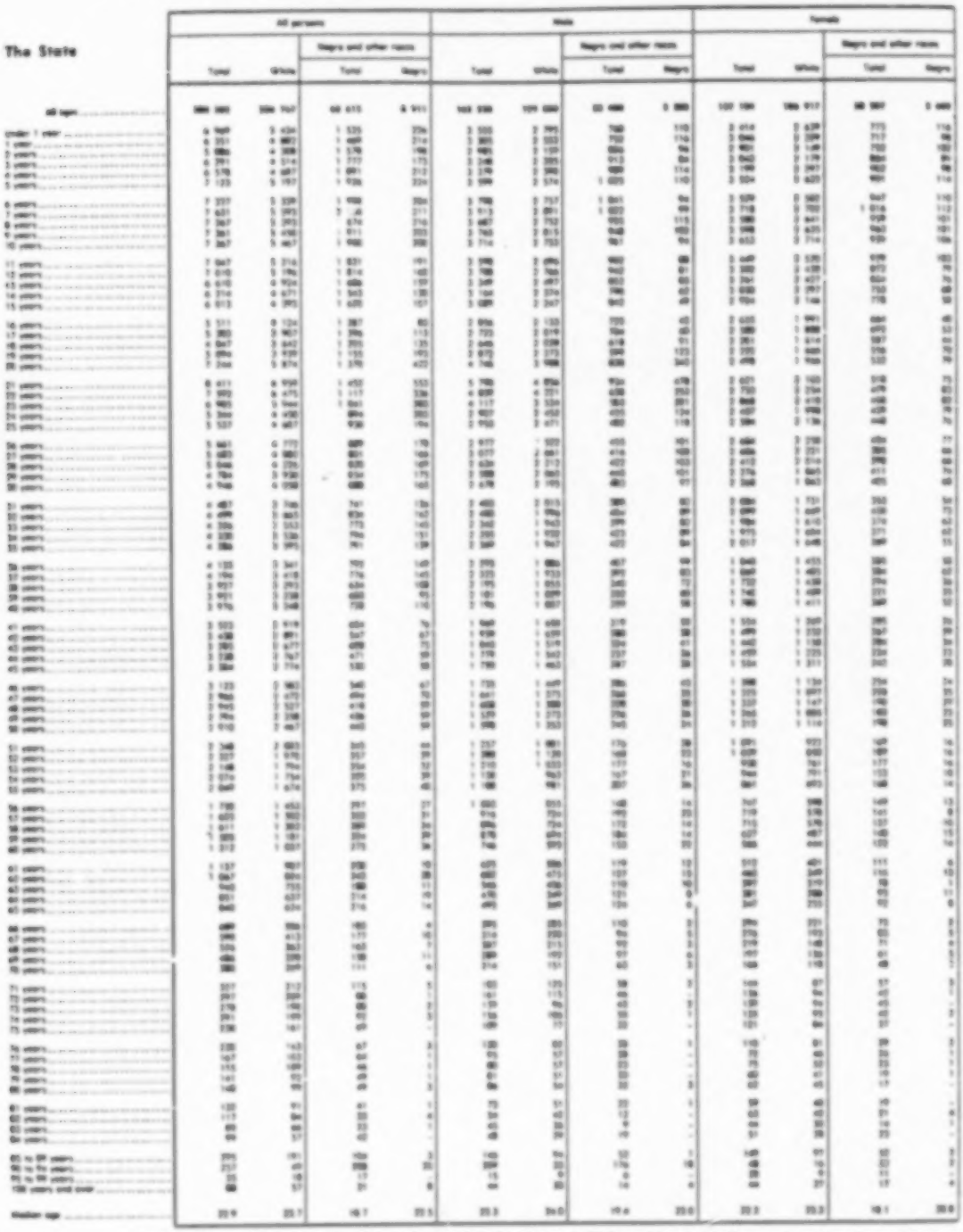
Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
26 Valdez–Chitina–Whittier	Census Division	3,098	5,245	8,023			5,000	8,200
	Total of Places	1,135	2,514	4,561	2,350	4,837		
	Valdez	1,005	2,287	4,205	2,200	4,481		
	Whittier	130	227	356	150	356		
27 Wade Hampton	Census Division	3,917	4,580	4,919			4,400	4,900
	Total of Places	3,665	4,325	4,665	4,533	4,526		
	Alakanuk	414	524	550	514	533		
	Chevak	387	425	461	450	461		
	Emmonak	439	537	556	537	556		
	Fortuna Ledge	176	224	245	235	210		
	Hooper Bay	490	597	648	736	648		
	Kotlik	228	308	342	302	305		
	Mountain Village	419	543	573	520	573		
	Pilot Station	290	281	294	311	301		
	Russian Mission	147	178	200	169	167		
	St. Mary's	384	409	461	425	436		
	Scammon Bay	166	165	192	225	193		
	Sheldon Point	125	134	143	109	143		
28 Wrangell–Petersburg	Census Division	4,913	5,859	6,102			5,600	5,800
	Total of Places	4,555	5,464	5,612	5,775	7,243		
	Kake	488	579	578	575	679		
	Kupreanof	36	40	42	N/A	42		
	Petersburg	2,042	2,231	2,334	2,000	3,197		
	Wrangell	2,029	2,614	2,658	3,200	3,325		
29 Yukon–Koyukuk	Census Division	4,758	5,385	5,936			5,500	5,900
	Total of Places	2,924	3,297	3,637	3,749	3,843		
	Allakaket	174	196	216	178	216		
	Anderson	362	421	459	N/A	470		
	Galena	581	667	728	650	631		

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR ALASKA MUNICIPALITIES AND CENSUS DIVISIONS

Census Division	City, Town or Village	4/1/70 Census	7/1/75 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	7/1/76 Bureau of Census Revised Estimate	1977–78 H&SS Village Nurse Census	7/1/78 State Revenue Sharing C&RA	7/1/78 Department of Labor	1978 Revised Estimates Bureau of Census
29 Yukon–Koyukuk (cont)	Hughes	85	75	84	70	98		
	Huslia	159	203	245	250	216		
	Kaltag	206	231	257	240	257		
	Koyukuk	114	100	111	80	124		
	Nenana	382	468	506	1,200	503		
	Nulato	308	359	382	400	382		
	Ruby	147	164	181	182	219		
	Tanana	406	413	468	499	499		
Total of Alaska Census Divisions		302,583	364,480	408,286		451,061	416,400	403,000

APPENDIX C

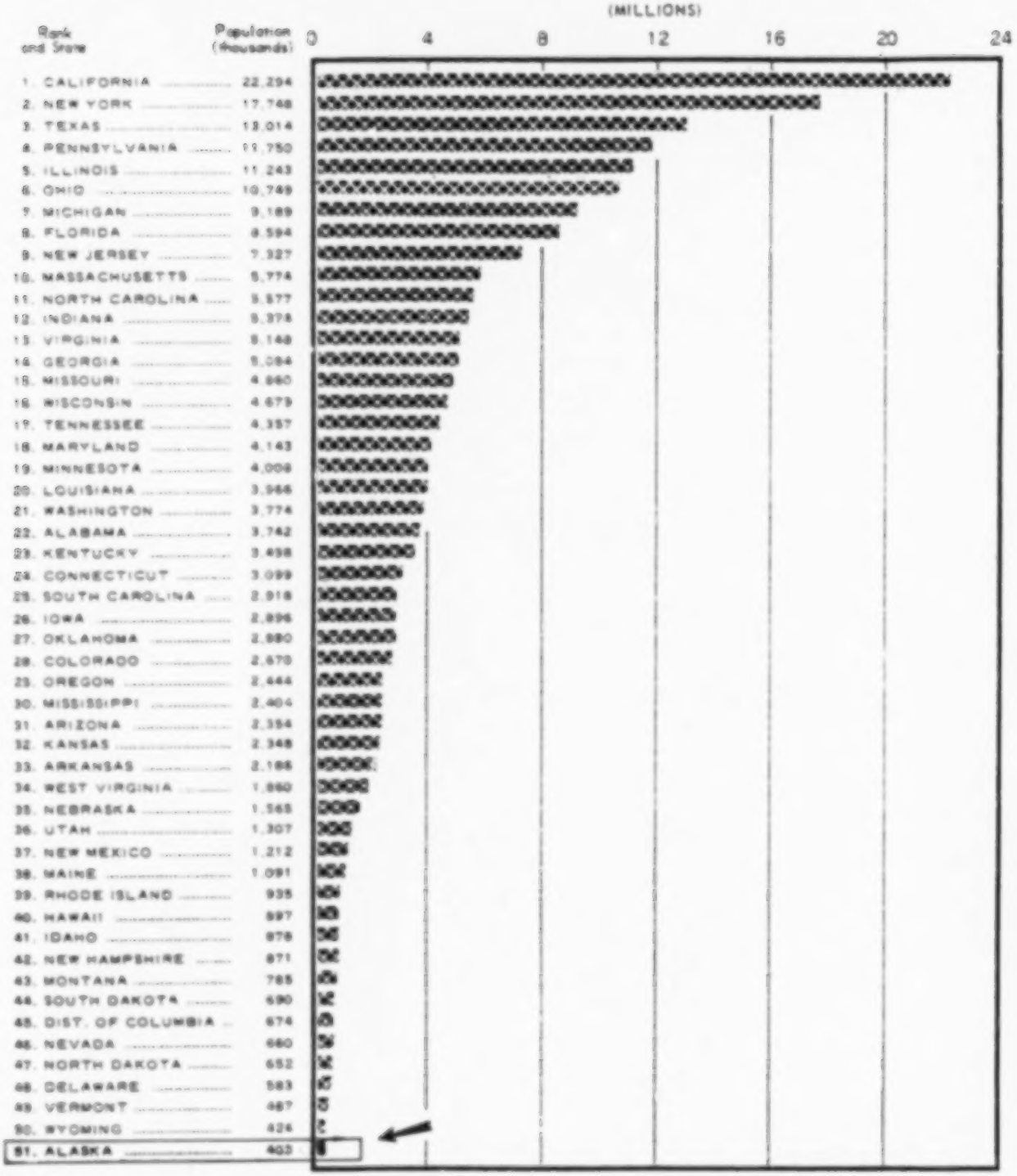
Single Years of Age by Race and Sex: 1970



Reprinted From: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population: 1970 General Population Characteristics Final Report PC(1)-B3 Alaska PP 3-34.

APPENDIX D

RESIDENT POPULATION OF STATES, RANKED BY STATE
JULY 1, 1978[a]



Rank and State	Population (thousands)
1. CALIFORNIA	22,294
2. NEW YORK	17,748
3. TEXAS	13,014
4. PENNSYLVANIA	11,750
5. ILLINOIS	11,243
6. OHIO	10,749
7. MICHIGAN	9,189
8. FLORIDA	8,594
9. NEW JERSEY	7,327
10. MASSACHUSETTS	5,774
11. NORTH CAROLINA	5,577
12. INDIANA	5,376
13. VIRGINIA	5,148
14. GEORGIA	5,084
15. MISSOURI	4,860
16. WISCONSIN	4,679
17. TENNESSEE	4,357
18. MARYLAND	4,143
19. MINNESOTA	4,009
20. LOUISIANA	3,966
21. WASHINGTON	3,774
22. ALABAMA	3,742
23. KENTUCKY	3,458
24. CONNECTICUT	3,099
25. SOUTH CAROLINA	2,918
26. IOWA	2,896
27. OKLAHOMA	2,880
28. COLORADO	2,670
29. OREGON	2,444
30. MISSISSIPPI	2,404
31. ARIZONA	2,354
32. KANSAS	2,348
33. ARKANSAS	2,186
34. WEST VIRGINIA	1,860
35. NEBRASKA	1,565
36. UTAH	1,307
37. NEW MEXICO	1,212
38. MAINE	1,091
39. RHODE ISLAND	935
40. HAWAII	897
41. IDAHO	879
42. NEW HAMPSHIRE	871
43. MONTANA	785
44. SOUTH DAKOTA	690
45. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	674
46. NEVADA	660
47. NORTH DAKOTA	652
48. DELAWARE	583
49. VERMONT	487
50. WYOMING	424
51. ALASKA	403

ALL STATES: 218,059,000

[a]Source: Provisional Estimates, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, December 1978.

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APPENDIX E

ACTIVE DUTY MILITARY IN ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS
1970 - 1979

CENSUS DIVISION	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	3689	3592	6158	2877	2983	2856	2969	2790	1655	2175
ANCHORAGE	13684	13580	14177	13842	12581	12486	12018	11948	11716	11862
ANGOON	0	8	8	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	108	107	99	100	119	104	109	95	19	17
BETHEL	95	90	90	100	105	108	99	92	15	15
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	0	420	400	440	517	456	452	459	310	369
BRISTOL BAY	439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	38	61	61	61	61	59	53	61	52	54
FAIRBANKS	9031	7542	6305	5889	5540	5445	5011	5472	5374	5580
HAINES	30	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNEAU	205	203	203	203	203	262	271	288	284	275
KENAI-COOK INLET	484	383	53	53	53	57	53	56	52	55
KETCHIKAN	334	185	185	185	185	192	194	187	205	188
KOBUK	105	98	100	110	102	90	88	78	16	17
KODIAK	1491	1294	682	680	682	877	865	976	897	892
KUSKOKWIM	255	269	230	275	299	280	268	234	55	55
MATANUSKA-SUSITINA	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	158	147
NOME	151	139	132	137	155	150	144	120	42	41
OUTER KETCHIKAN	0	117	117	117	117	101	111	0	0	0
PRINCE OF WALES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEWARD	91	53	53	15	15	18	15	15	0	15
SITKA	137	53	53	53	53	78	66	216	183	193
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	0	17	17	17	19	17	12	14	27	12
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	0	765	800	860	689	682	761	793	797	849
UPPER YUKON	103	107	100	110	124	105	0	97	27	28
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	42
WADE HAMPTON	169	94	100	110	102	102	107	87	15	13
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	51	23	23	23	23	15	18	22	14	14
YUKON-KOYUKUK	729	715	670	785	798	728	738	733	537	412
TOTAL	31425	29919	30820	27046	25529	25272	24427	24984	22501	23323

APPENDIX F

TOTAL RESIDENT POPULATION OF ALASKA CENSUS DIVISIONS

CENSUS DIVISION	CENSUS 1970	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ESTIMATES 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS	8057	7896	7245	6914	7714	7086	8282	7686	8000
ANCHORAGE	126333	135777	144215	149440	153112	177817	185179	192957	185500
ANGOON	503	485	484	402	481	481	494	559	600
BARROW-NORTH SLOPE	3451	2869	2539	2583	3234	6454	9609	9569	8300
BETHEL	7767	8232	8644	7906	8496	8576	8389	8048	10000
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1147	1027	1121	1199	1239	1914	1252	1102	1400
BRISTOL BAY	3485	3200	3573	3659	3875	3847	3500	3521	3900
CORDOVA-MCCARTHY	1857	1941	1874	1982	1960	2003	2353	2233	2400
FAIRBANKS	45864	44415	46058	45571	50762	55517	51511	47131	55500
HAINES	1504	1647	1778	1902	2054	2069	1850	1500	1500
JUNEAU	13556	14564	15079	16593	17195	17714	18760	18886	19500
KENAI-COOK INLET	14250	14289	13923	13808	13962	15821	16753	19716	22300
KETCHIKAN	10041	10106	10558	10587	11522	11311	11394	12496	12600
KOBUK	4048	4733	4597	4352	4807	4548	4788	5100	5300
KODIAK	9409	9723	8703	8868	9232	8801	9366	8893	9600
KUSKOKWIM	2306	2371	2359	2484	2677	2721	2738	2481	2700
MATANUSKA-SUSITINA	6509	7337	8366	8586	9787	12462	14010	15740	15400
NOME	5749	5743	5857	5682	7001	6660	6644	5824	7200
OUTER KETCHIKAN	1676	1632	1660	1641	1703	1764	1761	2019	2000
PRINCE OF WALES	2106	1792	2049	1992	2525	2502	2000	2639	2600
SEWARD	2336	2593	2386	2446	2683	3149	3395	3392	3100
SITKA	6109	5977	6069	6010	6428	6595	6883	7053	7200
SKAGWAY-YAKUTAT	2157	2157	2135	2205	2476	2732	2812	2774	2800
SOUTHEAST FAIRBANKS	4179	4020	4113	4285	4504	5894	6811	4893	5300
UPPER YUKON	1282	1762	1817	1655	2642	8780	2012	1211	1200
VALDEZ-CHITINA-WHITTIER	3098	2949	3487	3568	3833	9639	13000	9905	5000
WADE HAMPTON	3917	3924	3823	3878	4164	4284	4287	3674	4400
WRANGELL-PETERSBURG	4913	4986	4960	5085	5848	5270	5218	5236	5600
YUKON-KOYUKUK	4752	4780	4809	5082	5243	8423	8238	4973	5500
TOTAL	302361	312927	324281	330365	351159	404634	413289	411211	416400

* NOTE: THE 1978 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AREA WAS DEVELOPED USING A NEW METHODOLOGY. FOR THIS REASON, THE 1978 LEVELS ARE NOT COMPARABLE TO PRIOR YEARS ESTIMATES AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR TREND ANALYSIS.

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(Area Code – Alaska: 907)

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2) Employment by Occupation and Industry, Unemployment, Population: Research and Analysis, Alaska Department of Labor; Box 1149, Juneau, Alaska 99811. Phone Number 465–4500.

3) Public Assistance and case load statistics, Division of Public Assistance, Public Information Officer, Department of Health and Social Services, Pouch H–07, Juneau, Alaska 99811. Phone Number 465–3360.

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5) School Enrollment Data, Lorraine Robinson, Statistical Technician, Statistical Services, Department of Education, Pouch F, Juneau, Alaska 99811. Phone Number 465–2874.

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